

HOMES IN HAWAII.

Farm Crops That Can Be Profitably Grown---Opportunities For Education---The Musical Kanaka.

(San Francisco Correspondence.)

Much as has been written concerning Hawaiian scenery, it is a subject about which literature can never be exhausted. People of all Nations and of all climates are still continuous in their praise of the tropical verdure and scenery that can be found in the midst of the Pacific Ocean. There has been resident in the Islands for some time a Scotchman---Mr. Charles H. Ewart, of Dalbeattie, Scotland,



A HOME IN HAWAII.

whose soul was moved by the beautiful vision which he describes in the following poetic language:

"We are in an amphitheatre of mountains rising to an altitude of 3000 and 4000 feet, with a glowing raiment of leaf and blossom from base to summit, save in spots where the red earth peeps through the radiant curtain, as a foil to the flames of iridescent greens, and the fire of the blossoms that have enfolded the hills in their shining embrace. Here and there a pinnacle where no plant has found grace to grow stands out a purple silhouette against the soft blue of a topaz-tinted sky. Caves and fissures are cleft in the steepness of these mountain walls, and torn from the nearly perpendicular cliffs which surround it, alone and apart, stands a pillar of stone twenty yards wide at the base, nearly a thousand feet high, and pointing 'Godward through the blue,' like the spire of some mighty cathedral. This monolith carved and fashioned by some bygone convulsion of nature when the hills glared at heaven through folds of fiery hair, is swathed in a glorious garment of green and gold chequered with the rose and the azure of the bells of the convolvuli that dangle from the cordon of vines that engirdle it."

The valley in the early morning may be clear of mists, and a soft mountain breeze murmuring among the foliage, but at times it is filled with the noiseless ebbing and flowing of white vapor borne in from the sea, and out of this shimmering sea of mist the towers and minarets of the mountains arise clothed with mosses and ferns, and draped with garlands of eddying vines, that cover the face of the cliffs, and drop over the edges of giddy precipices in "cataracts of bloom," till they are swallowed up in the "white mists that choke the vale, and blot the sides of the bewildered hills."

Although sugar cane is indigenous in Hawaii, little attempt was made toward its cultivation until 1835, when a plantation was started at Kani, and several sugar mills were built. These mills were worked by the aid of mules and oxen, and the process was slow and laborious. What a contrast to the mills of the present day, where the cane is taken and made into crystals of sugar. There is no royal road to wealth in Hawaii, and any one who anticipates such a condition had better stay away. No man can go about blindfolded and pick up dollars in the streets, but no country offers a better opportunity and final reward for honest, earnest and constant labor. Especially is this true in the coffee industry. The pretty homes and coffee area of Oia are an evidence of this.



HARBOR OF HONOLULU.

Butter is selling in Hilo at \$1 a roll. It is quoted in San Francisco at sixteen cents to twenty-four cents a pound. There every field is as dry as a bone. In Hawaii every field is perpetually green. The dairy business offers a much better opening than any line of merchandising. And as a by-product to the dairy, hogs will pay magnificently. Pork is retailing at twenty-five cents a pound. The advertising columns of the local papers tell a curious story of the strangely backward condition of some of the smaller industries. 'Ex Australia: peaches, plums, oranges, apples, grapes, melons, lemons, celery, cauliflower, potatoes, cheese, roll butter, crab apples, quinces, onions.' Those are imported from a country over two thousand miles distant. The Hawaiian Inspector-General of Schools, Mr. Henry Schiller Town-

send, speaking of the educational system of the islands, says that the population of the Hawaiian Islands is small and the school system is necessarily small. The total population exceeds one hundred thousand slightly, of which fourteen thousand were attending school at the end of last year. Ten thousand were in the public schools. Fifty-six per cent. of all the children attending school at that time were of native Hawaiian descent, and



Where He Worked.

The prisoner was making his appearance before the magistrate for the hundredth time. "Well," said the magistrate, "you here again?" "Yes, your worship," responded the prisoner. "What's the charge?" "Vagrancy---same as before, your worship."

"It seems to me you are here about half your time." "Rather more or less, your worship." "Well, what do you do it for? Why don't you work?" "I do, your worship, more than half my time."

"Ah, now," said the magistrate, surprised, "if you can tell me where you have ever worked I'll let you off." "In prison, your worship," smiled the prisoner, and the court kept its word.---The Rival.

twenty-five were Portuguese. The remaining nineteen per cent. represents a large number of nationalities. The English language is practically the only language as a means of communication or instruction in the Hawaiian schools. And here lies the difficulty of the work. Just imagine the teachers of California trying to teach the children of that State through the Arabic language. Yet English is probably as difficult for the children of Hawaii as Arabic for those of California. History, literature, natural science and even arithmetic must be taught under great difficulties. Educational instruction under these conditions



A SCENE IN HAWAII.

embrace close to the State he had loved so well.---Philadelphia Times.

Of Honest Parents. "My opponent," shouted the orator, "has seen fit to refer to the fact that my mother took in washing. She did; and, what is more to the point, she always sent it all back!" "After that there was nothing to do but cast a majority vote for the man whose parent showed such evidence of perfect honesty and attention to duty.---Indianapolis Journal.

Women Bailiffs. One large agency in London employs women for bailiffs, putting them in charge where the victim of distraint is a woman or an elderly person who is not likely to make trouble for the custodian.

Cut a Sheep in Two With a Broadsword. At a recent athletic exhibition in Boscombe, England, one of the features of the day was a sheep-slaughtering contest, the prize going to the one who could kill a live sheep with a single blow. Many unsuccessful attempts were made with broadswords

schools, and few similar schools in America are so well equipped for work on these lines. The natives are very fond of music.



NATIVE HAWAIIAN ISLANDERS.

The guitar on account of the softness of its tone, is their favorite instrument. The royal Hawaiian band, which a few years ago made a tour through the United States, was composed of native Hawaiians, all of whom were accomplished musicians.

RED FANTON.

Where He Worked.

The prisoner was making his appearance before the magistrate for the hundredth time.

"Well," said the magistrate, "you here again?"

"Yes, your worship," responded the prisoner.

"What's the charge?"

"Vagrancy---same as before, your worship."

"It seems to me you are here about half your time."

"Rather more or less, your worship."

"Well, what do you do it for? Why don't you work?"

"I do, your worship, more than half my time."

"Ah, now," said the magistrate, surprised, "if you can tell me where you have ever worked I'll let you off."

"In prison, your worship," smiled the prisoner, and the court kept its word.---The Rival.

Randolph's Body in an Oak's Embrace.

Randolph was carried to Virginia and buried under the pines of Roanoke in the midst of that solitude which he had always craved in life. Many years later his remains were removed to Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, and a handsome monument placed over them by John Randolph Bryan.

In making the removal it was found that his body was buried no less than eight feet in the ground; the triple lead coffin was with difficulty removed, as the roots of an old oak had burst it asunder and wrapped round and round his body, holding him in a long



A SCENE IN HAWAII.

embrace close to the State he had loved so well.---Philadelphia Times.

Of Honest Parents.

"My opponent," shouted the orator, "has seen fit to refer to the fact that my mother took in washing. She did; and, what is more to the point, she always sent it all back!"

"After that there was nothing to do but cast a majority vote for the man whose parent showed such evidence of perfect honesty and attention to duty.---Indianapolis Journal.

Women Bailiffs.

One large agency in London employs women for bailiffs, putting them in charge where the victim of distraint is a woman or an elderly person who is not likely to make trouble for the custodian.

Cut a Sheep in Two With a Broadsword.

At a recent athletic exhibition in Boscombe, England, one of the features of the day was a sheep-slaughtering contest, the prize going to the one who could kill a live sheep with a single blow. Many unsuccessful attempts were made with broadswords



A CLEAN SWORD SWEEP.

and axes. A Surrey hercules, however, won the prize, a purse of \$50, by cutting a full-grown sheep squarely in two with a broadsword. It was conceded to be the neatest piece of swordsmanship ever seen in England.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Sugar alone will apparently sustain life for a considerable time.

Poor window glass is responsible for eye strain on account of the faulty refraction, according to oculists.

Taking Dr. Elkins' measurement of its distance the star Arcturus exceeds the sun in actual brightness 5000 times.

Extract of the red marrow of bone stimulates the formative process and increases the rate of production of the red blood corpuscles.

Sir Robert Ball, the astronomer, says that for communicating with the inhabitants of Mars we would need a flag as large as Ireland, and a pole 500 miles long.

The safest course if caught in a thunder storm is to allow one's self to become thoroughly soaked. The chances of safety from lightning are ten to one in favor of the wet person.

If, after eating pure food, fresh outdoor air is breathed, the blood will show a large increase in red corpuscles, but by drinking stimulants, the red disks are decreased in serious proportions.

An exhibition of acetylene gas is to be held at Cannstatt, Wurtemberg, and will include an exhibition of various generators, lamps, etc. The exhibition promises to be of considerable interest.

In birds the organ of sight is highly developed. British naturalists declare that the kestrel is possessed of such wonderful powers of sight that it is able to see a mouse when it is itself at such height in the air that it is invisible to the naked human eye.

It is said that Dr. Alexander Edington, bacteriologist to the Cape of Good Hope Government, has found that the blood of animals affected by rinderpest, when treated with citric acid and kept for such a time as to insure the death of the contagion, will, when injected, immunize all animals exposed to infection. Dr. Edington has practiced his protective injection on several large herds, and always with satisfactory result, the largest mortality having been a little over three per cent. or eight animals in a herd of 224.

An extraordinary account comes from Devonshire, England, of a chub, found in a muddy pool, that had evidently pushed its way when young into a cage-like space formed by the roots of a tree, and being unable to escape, had grown into the shape of its close-fitting prison. Lack of room had caused the tail to develop only to the extent of a little deformed stump. The back fin also had vanished, and the whole fish had been distorted into the gnarled and twisted form of the root cage, being hideous in appearance, yet seemingly strong and healthy. It is difficult to imagine how a fish could get food for years under such conditions.

Car Horse's Worst Fate.

No worse fate can befall a street-car horse than to be condemned to do service as a helper. It is a life sentence in most cases, and is a punishment, not for misconduct or poor work, but for faithful service and loyalty to his masters. When a horse has proved that he is strong and honest and faithful he is taken from the ranks of the regular street-car horses and assigned to some hill or grade to help "spring" the car up it, says the New York Press.

There could be no more heart-breaking labor. Literally, it is all "up-hill work." Never a gentle slope where he may catch his breath or a level stretch where he may shake out the cramps in his legs, nothing but pulling a burden up hill all his days.

They don't live long. The best horses are put into the service, but the pace is too fast for them. They break down, as a general thing, before they have finished the first year.

Aside from the tremendous physical strain which the work demands the helper is exposed to all sorts and conditions of weather. Seldom is a blanket thrown over him, even in the coldest days, when he is steaming from his exertions. After pulling one car up a grade he is compelled to return to the foot of the hill on the run in order to meet the next car. It is not to be wondered at that his knees give way, his wind becomes broken, his eyesightless, and that he breaks down altogether in less than twelve months.

As for the other street-car horses---the regulars---the sympathy which the public always has expended on them is more or less wasted. Their lot does not begin to be as hard as persons believe, and compared to that of the truck-horse it is a sinecure. He does not have to work more than four hours a day, and has only two trips of eight miles each to make. The average horse, whether a brougham aristocrat or a dumpcart plebeian, considers himself lucky if he has no more than six teen miles a day to travel.

Society For Welcoming Foreigners.

The "Kihin-Kai," or Society For Welcoming Foreigners, of Japan, has for its object to provide strangers with every facility for transacting their business or pursuing their pleasure without discomfort or exorbitant expense. On application at an office which has been opened in the chief hotel a visitor can procure all the information he requires. Introductions are supplied to persons of distinction and to business firms. Honest guides are provided, who will prevent extortion on the part of innkeepers, curio dealers and all the other classes who prey upon the innocent native of the West. No fee is charged, the society willingly incurring considerable expense with the conviction that the whole community will reap the benefit.---New York Tribune.

Lady Doctors in London.

Among the candidates for the bachelor degrees in medicine and surgery at the examination recently held at the London University there were no fewer than twenty lady candidates or about one-fourth of the total number sitting for the examination. The examinations for the London University M. B. and B. S. are held to be the "stiffest" of any medical examination in England, although, of course, it is necessary for all medical candidates to pass the examination of the Royal College of Surgeons or of Physicians.

FINGER NAIL JEWELRY.

Sparkling Rings and Pendants Worn on the Ends of Feminine Fingers.

Finger nail jewelry is about the latest thing that manufacturers of gemmed novelties have brought out. There are both rings and pendants, and they are made in quite a number of forms, but all of them have just as light a setting as is consistent with the safe fastening of the stones. The pendants most affected consist of two or three small stones, set tandem, and connected by fine gold chains instead of by solid bars. That makes them less awkward to the wearer and also more effective when they are flashed.

The jewels are attached to the nails by a screw arrangement such as is often used for diamond earrings. The nails do not have to be especially long, but great care must be taken in perforating them, and that is an operation which is usually left to a manicure.



DIAMONDS ON FINGER TIPS.

New holes must be made every week or two, and the more common practice is to transfer the gems from one finger to another whenever a new hole must be made. When rings are used instead of pendants, they are usually only about half the diameter of the ordinary finger ring, and are studded all around with very small stones.

Smuggling Didn't Pay.

A young man in Rhode Island, the owner of a yacht, was recently punished for an attempt at smuggling. He took his yacht to Halifax, Nova Scotia, last summer, and while there purchased some \$2000 worth of sulphur and phenacetine. These he brought to this country, and then found he could not dispose of them without detection. He finally became apprehensive that the authorities would find him out, so he went to the customs officer and confessed to having the drugs. These were confiscated and the young man now has concluded that crime doesn't pay.---Medical Record.

The Original Black Sheep.

It is the proud distinction of the Wallachian sheep that it has served as the black one of its family and has given a title to the wayward members of the human flock.

He is not altogether black. Only his horny head is inky. It will discourage the human black sheep to learn that the Wallachian's viciousness and unruliness, which are amazing, are not more so than its utter stupidity.

AN INFANT TRICK RIDER.

A Three-Year-Old Girl Who Can Do Difficult Feats on the Bicycle.

Probably the youngest trick rider in the world is Pauline F. Abrams, of Cincinnati. The little miss is but three and one-half years old, but she has been in her father's store so often---Mr. Abrams is proprietor of a large bicycle manufacturing concern---that she has come to be an accomplished cyclist.

Pauline has a great fancy for playing around the salesroom and has always insisted upon, riding one of the



PAULINE ABRAMS AND HER WHEEL.

big machines whenever some one could spare time enough to help her and hold her on. Then to satisfy her a small wheel was built and she pedaled about the aisles, dodging in and out of visitors' way and turning sharp corners until she became very expert. From then on it was easy to teach her a number of tricks that would be difficult for the average rider.

Ladies' Watches.

Miss De Figue--"How much is this watch, with the little diamond on the back?"

Jeweler--"That is the same price as the other, but I haven't any works to fit it."

Miss De Figue--"Oh, that makes no difference. I'll take it."

The largest tree in America, and perhaps in the world, is the "Father of the Forest," one of the California redwoods. Some of the Australian eucalypti are said to grow as tall.

According to the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, \$32,000,000 more will be required to run the Government during 1898.

The annual coal product of Montana has shown an uninterrupted increase each year since 1877.

GOD'S MESSAGE TO MAN.

PREGNANT THOUGHTS FROM THE WORLD'S GREATEST PROPHETS.

The Cross a Refuge---Christian Giving---A Prayer for Spiritual Harvest---The Two Currents of Life---Where Houses Are to Let---Do Something for Christ.

Cross of Christ, my Refuge!
Cross of Christ, my Peace!
Alone I stand, O Saviour,
As the days decrease,
Draw me closer, closer,
Till temptations cease.

Be my one companion,
Be my only guide,
Be my strength in weakness
When the flesh has tried
Shield me from the tempter;
Turn the world aside.

Let thy tender shadow
Fall across my way,
Hiding all my footsteps,
Stumbling or astray;
On the path before me
Shed a cheering ray.

Past the past forever,
Less must now remain,
Less and less of failure,
Less of grief and pain;
Lost in Thee all losses;
Found, the only gain.

Cross of Christ, my Refuge!
Hold me, hold me fast,
Lest my soul be frightened
Fall from Him at last.
When the final darkness
Over me is cast.

---Written for the Congregationalist by Harriet McEwen Kimball.

Christian Giving.

The grace of God prompts Christian giving. The Apostle Paul states that the churches of Macedonia "first gave their own selves to the Lord," and then out of "their deep poverty" to His cause. It resulted from "the grace of God bestowed." The gracious example of our Lord Jesus Christ, who, "though he was rich, yet for our sakes became poor, that we through his poverty might be rich," tests the sincerity of our love toward Him. Is not Christian money His capital? Is use of it a test of Christian character? Will withholding prevent growth in Christian character? "He which soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly." Christian giving has its spiritual profits. "He which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully." The rule for sowing bountifully is systematic giving. What is giving? The earliest Old Testament illustration is that of Abram giving tithes to Melchizedek, "the priest of the most High God." The tithe became by divine appointment the financial method of the Hebrew church for both rich and poor. The nature of the tithe was the first fruit of all grains, oil, fruits and of beasts for temple service. The purpose of the tithe was the support of the worship of God and of the Levitical priesthood. Besides this, the Hebrews had free-will offerings over and above their covenantal tithe. Today, Christian giving must meet local worship and missionary work in city, state, nation and continents, north and south, in Europe, Africa, Asia and the islands of the seas. May Christian giving be more than a habit, and a habit of the heart? The writer of the epistle to the Hebrews declares, quoting from David, that Christ is "a priest forever after the order of Melchizedek." Is not Christ entitled to receive the tithes today? How ought Christians to give? "Let each man do according as he hath purposed in his heart; not grudgingly or of necessity; for God loveth a cheerful giver." Purpose by plan conscientiously. Fix total giving as a rule. Give to some object God increases the income. Administer the trust as sacred to Christ, not from impulse merely, but in the Christian order of life. What ought Christians to give to? To more objects, or to fewer wisely selected? Here must good judgment and prudence prevail. There are many objects, but few are essential. Money gathers around. Regular and appointed agencies are some neglected. Should not the support of one's own church be the first, because covenanted, consideration? Here is equality in worship. Should there not be equality in sharing costs of worship? Then follow appointed denominational missionary agencies for the foreign and home evangelization, whose claims must interpret the fulfillment of Christ's gospel commission. When shall the offering be made? Paul indicates "the first day of the week." Then, when in the Lord's house, shall not worshipful emotions be emphasized with the coin of the Kingdom? A full worship includes the gift at the altar.---Rev. Arthur S. Burrows.

A Prayer for Spiritual Harvest.

Giver of all good, the harvest is thine and is thy gift to the children of men. Thou makest the corn to grow and the valleys to spring because of abundance. Thou openest the windows of heaven and dost send every living thing. Thou hast spread our table morning, noon and night; thou hast been round about our dwelling place as a defence and hast given mine angels charge concerning me. May we take as a rule the bounties with grateful hearts and sing aloud of the goodness of God. Thou art alike in giving and withholding. When the harvest is ready may we be kept from complaining, and when it is plentiful and well-gathered may we be kept from forgetfulness of the Lord of the harvest. Teach us the good husbandry of the heart, so that thy precious gifts may be kept from being lost. We, having the conditions of spiritual readiness to receive the water of life, may thereby be refreshed and nourished and fitted at last for the life eternal, through Jesus Christ our Lord.---Amen.

The Two Currents of Life.

At the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico are two currents---one the great warm current flows out of the Gulf of Mexico and carries the inspiring warmth all along our coast, and then, spreading out in a fan-like form, bathes all the shore of Europe, and carries the life and the olive and the grape wherever it goes; the other the cold current flowing down from the Arctic Ocean into the Gulf of Mexico. So in life are two currents flowing in opposite directions---the cold and the warm. Which way is your life carrying you? Are you carrying in your mind and heart the arctic or the tropic zone flowing with the love of God in your soul, to bless whatever life you touch, or flowing with the cold, cold current of selfishness, never to bless, unless the warm light that comes from the sun above transforms and renews your spirit?---Lyman Abbott, D. D.

Where Houses Are to Let.

At a Methodist love-feast a good brother had indulged in a long, complaining strain of experiences about the trials and difficulties in the way to heaven. Another of a different spirit followed, who said: "I see our brother who has just sat down lives in Grumbling street. I lived there myself for some time, and never enjoyed good health. The air is bad, the houses bad, the water bad; the birds never came and sang in the street, and I was gloomy and sad enough. I fitted. I got into Thanksgiving street, and ever since then I have had good health, and so have my family. The air is pure, the water good, the houses good; the sun shines in it all day, the birds are always singing, and I am as happy as I can be. Now I recommend our brother to 'fit.' There are plenty of houses to let in Thanksgiving street."---Christian Intelligencer.

Wherever we are we may do something for Christ. Some can speak for Him, more can sing for Him. Willing hands will not long remain idle if wedded to thoughtful hearts and observant eyes.---Rev. Henry W. Little.

Returns His Pension.

The Rev. L. J. Keith, of Vincennes, Ind., refuses to receive a pension from the Government, and has made restitution of the money received by him, amounting in the aggregate to \$8,838. He was First Lieutenant in Company B, Twenty-sixth Indiana Regiment, and served four years and six months in the Civil War with a good record.

High Tax on Whisky.

The Canadian Government has imposed a tax of \$2 per gallon on whisky for the Yukon country.

France and Brazil Arbitrate.

France and Brazil have agreed to arbitrate their boundary disputes.

Temperance News and Notes.

Take care of the boy of sensibility and generous impulses. He is the one most likely to fall a victim to drink.

Beer is the most horrible drink of mankind. It produces the lowest class of criminals, says the Scientific American.

Don't be afraid you'll be lonesome if you become a total abstainer. There are more than 77,000 members in the C. T. A. U. of America.

In Maine, a prohibition State, the people have in the savings banks an average of \$90.77 apiece, while those in Ohio have only \$9.42 and those of Illinois only \$6.14.

The total number of abstaining Congregational ministers is 3394, of whom nearly eighty-three per cent. of the whole ministry. Out of the 256 students in the eleven colleges in England and Wales 251 are abstainers.

Ingenious liquor advertisement reads: "Many a copper and dollar can be saved by buying your wines, liquors and beer of us." It does not take a very wise man to see that still more can be saved by not buying this kind of goods at all.

A TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

THE DRINK EVIL MADE MANIFEST IN MANY WAYS.

The Land of Temperance---The Saloon and Prosperity---Results of an Investigation of a "Wet" and "Dry" Town in Iowa---The Fruits of Temperance. No broken windows or hanging doors, No greasy walls or dirty floors, But pretty homes and happy faces, And scent of flowers miles away.

No ragged babes, no weary wives, No women tired of wretched lives, But pretty mothers and bonny boys, And streets alive with glad noise.

No aching hearts and dragging feet, No unemployed in any street, But bounding step and cheery song, Work for the willing, brave and strong.

No frowning jails or prisons drear, No criminals in training here, But far and wide our banner waves O'er men who never shall be slaves.

No public debt to make men frown, No breaking banks to crush them down, No empty coffers in the State, For debts are small and incomes great.

Legitimate Fruits of Temperance.

"The other day," says one interested in charitable work, "I visited a family I have long known, once respectable and prosperous, but who have been dragged down by drink. The mother died a year ago, her death hastened by temperance. Since that time the young daughters (both under twenty) have found some very undesirable acquaintances. They have fallen into bad company as well as into temperance; and the father is a hard drinker. At my recent visit I found him sick in bed in consequence of his habits, and a more wretched scene never witnessed. He was covered with a lot of rags; there was no chair in the room except one with a broken back, which held his medicines. The fifth and disorder were distressing. A drunken man came into the room, and I had to order him down stairs that I might talk with the daughters alone. I appealed to them and they made me false promises, which they have done before, however. They are giddy and thoughtless; fond of visiting the dime museums and neglectful of all duty and work."

"All this misery and sin is the legitimate fruit of intemperance and of the time almost lost to believe that we are not advancing a hair's breadth towards the solution of the liquor problem, and that intemperance is the cause of all our ills among the poor whom I visit. This, however, on mature reflection, I know to be not so, though there are times when the magnitude of the misery caused by drink is so great that it really seems to outweigh all the efforts that have been made to alleviate and control it."

The Saloons and Prosperity.

A week or two ago the writer was in Iowa town of 800 inhabitants. It has two saloons and two drug stores. The saloons pay a malt tax of \$1000 each, the drug stores a tax of \$500 each. The saloons "took in" \$26,000 from sales by the glass and keg. It is estimated that the drug stores sold half as much more, making the net sum of \$40,000 paid out in one year for drink in this little town. Now, if saloons "help the trade of a town," this town ought to be booming, but it is not. The best store buildings in the town are vacant. Stocks are run down, the hotel man wants "to get out," and back times is the subject of four-fifths of the conversation of residents and strangers. Ten miles from there is a "dry town," both surrounded by the same class of population. This latter town has its best buildings occupied, its poorer ones vacant. Paint is used freely and often. Sidewalks are repaired, and traveling men will tell an inquirer that in the dry town merchants discount their bills, and in the wet one ask extensions---not in all cases, but many. In the wet town one merchant told the Looker-On he frequently knew of some farmers "blowing" in an amount due him for over a year. Now, if the writer, not being a prohibitionist, can see this so plainly, what an argument would some "professional" prohibitionist, get in this wet, soggy town---Marshalltown (Iowa) Times-Republican.

The Wrong Road.

When a young man begins to drink, it is as though he got on an electric car and went to sleep. He crosses one street after another without knowing it. Total abstinence advocates come, like the conductor every now and then, and call out the stopping-places, but he rides on. He thinks he can get off when he wants to, and the car rolls along in the same direction all the time with a low humming sound that lulls him to sleep. When he finally gets his eyes open he is amazed to find that he has ridden much farther than he had any wish to go. He has a big bill for extra charges, and against him, and he has a hard and long walk back, for there are no cars back in a man's life. He has to walk. He will find the journey a good deal more cheerful and much less likely to stumble, if he joins the total abstinence movement and walks along in good company.

Result of Scientific Experiments.

From scientific experiments upon more than two thousand persons, Dr. J. H. Kellogg, of Battle Creek, Mich., has determined the effects of one ounce of alcohol administered daily to be the following: (1) To diminish nerve activity; (2) to diminish cerebral activity; (3) to impair the co-ordinating power of the brain; (4) to lessen muscular strength; (5) to decrease digestive activity to a considerable extent. His medical experience and laboratory research have convinced him that it is an error to regard alcohol as an aid to digestion, and it has proven highly injurious. This inference upon the question he declares, is exactly what would be expected